

11 p333 CM61

Programme of Junior's Play Feb. 28th

The Proposal of Mr Collins

from
Pride & Prejudice.

Mr Collins

Elizabeth

Mrs Bennet

P. Hickson.

M. Taylor.

V. Fletcher

Jane Fairfax Letter.

from
Emma.

Emma Woodhouse

Miss Bates.

Mrs Bates.

A. Hussey.

A. Devonshire

P. Jameson.

S. Patrick's Day. 11 p334 CM61

or.

The Scheming Lieutenant.

(Sheridan).

Justice Credulous

Doctor Rosy

Lieut: O'Connor

Sergeant Trounce

Corporal Flint

Lauretta.

Mrs Bridget Credulous

Country men

Soldiers

Servant

J Brooke

Gwynne

G. Purves.

P. Hickson.

A Hussey.

C. Orr.

A. Haggard

M. Bennett

V. Fletcher

P. Jameson

M. Taylor

M. Wilson

A. Devonshire

Programme of Junior's Play Feb. 28th

21 p335 CM61

Act I

- Scene i Lieut. O'Connor's lodgings
- Scene ii Justice Credulous' house

Act II

- Scene i Street.
- Scene ii Fa
- Scene iii Justice Credulous' house

Summer Term 1914.

We have come back to the excitement of The Ex-students' Conference. As we drove through Ambleside on our way from Windermere Station groups of old students watched us, a few ex-students here and there we knew and waved vigorously to them.

We came up to Scale How on Thursday, on Friday afternoon we were all invited to a garden party at Rothay Hall by the ex-students. After tea in the garden we went indoors to see the copies of the old masters given to this Mason for the College on its twenty first anniversary.

On Friday evening the ex-students were invited to a Soiree at Scale How. Dr Hough showed some delightful slides of the Lake District which brought back to many very pleasant memories of Long Halves & Half Domes and were much appreciated.

Concerts were then given by the present students in the Classroom, Dining room and library. This Mason saw the ex-students and then

al p 337 CH 61

after Coffee & cakes The soire ended.

Programme of Concert given at the Conference Soire

Programme.

after Coffee & cakes The soire ended.

Programme of Concert given at the Conference Soire

PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18th, 1914.

CLASS ROOM, 8-0.

- 1.—Pianoforte Duet ... Overture Freischutz (Weber).
Miss D. WHITEHEAD, Miss C. PHILLIPS.
- 2.—Serenade ... (Gounod).
Miss E. SOMERVILLE, Miss P. HICKSON,
Miss A. VAN DER MERSCH.
- 3.—Pianoforte Solo ... Capriccietto (Hiller).
Miss A. HUSSEY.
- 4.—Song ... "May Dew." (Sterndale Bennett).
Miss E. BRUCE LOW.
- 5.—Pianoforte Solo ... Polka (Rubenstein).
Miss CLAXTON.

DINING ROOM, 8-30.

- 1.—Pianoforte Solo ... Brise d'été (Sanderson).
Miss ADAM.
- 2.—Pianoforte Solo ... Bridal Procession (Grieg).
Miss N. WHITFIELD.
- 3.—Song ... Irish Folk Song.
Miss BROOKE GWYNNE.
- 4.—Pianoforte Solo ... Rappel des oiseaux (Rameau).
Miss A. P. DEVONSHIRE.
- 5.—Song ... "Little Red House on the Hill." (La Touche).
Miss G. F. KEMBER.

LIBRARY, 9-0.

- 1.—Pianoforte Solo ... Ballet (Coleridge Taylor).
Miss A. VAN DER MERSCH.
- 2.—Pianoforte Solo ... Pavane (Maurice Ravel).
Miss B. VINE.
- 3.—Song ... "God Lit His Stars."
Miss G. F. KEMBER.
- 4.—Pianoforte Solo ... Prelude (Chopin).
Miss N. McLEOD.
- 5.—Pianoforte Solo ... Sea Pieces (MacDowell).
Miss CLAXTON.

DRAWING ROOM, 9-30.

- 1.—Pianoforte Solo ... Automne (Chaminade).
Miss D. WHITEHEAD.
- 2.—Pianoforte Solo ... Scherzo (Grieg).
Miss A. VAN DER MERSCH.
- 3.—Elizabethan Song ...
Miss BROOKE GWYNNE.
- 4.—Pianoforte Solo ... Gigue (Bach).
Miss A. P. DEVONSHIRE.
- 5.—Pianoforte Solo ... Capricante (Paul Wachs).
Miss C. PHILLIPS.

On Sunday, after morning church, The ex students wandered round the garden; in the afternoon from 3 o'clock onwards Tea fights went on enthusiastically in most bedrooms, and at four o'clock Miss Mason gave "Meditations" in the Class room to the guests.

After "Teds" ordinary Scale How Sunday tea was served in the garden, even The historical Missionary box went its round, and reminiscences were many!

Monday was hot and sunny, quite a June day instead of an April one. We set off in bakers for Dungeon Ghyll taking our lunch with us, a few very energetic people walked, and some others bicycled. In groups of two, three, or four we roamed the hill side, snap shots were taken freely, many paddled and indeed the water was not at all cold, others climbed & scrambled. It was a glorious day and we lunched off sandwiches and cake which we had brought with us. We all met for tea at Dungeon Ghyll Hotel, and sat, mostly in "Yeans", on the lawn for tea, & at 4.30 we started back.

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Ex 9 present students met again that evening at Scale How for a Fancy Dress Dance. It was very jolly. The costumes were most varied & some were beautiful.

On Tuesday evening the Conference wound up with a play "Twelfth Night", given at Scale How by the Seniors, who had previously given it for their last Junior Half Term.

I have neglected to mention a meeting at the Y. T. C. A. to which we were invited, and at ^{which} Miss Parish gave useful hints to past and present students. This was on Saturday afternoon and was followed by a specimen "Musical Appreciation Class" given first to Class II and then to III & IV together of the Practising School by Miss Cruse.

The Conference is over. It has been a thrilling and truly delightful time.

21p341cm61

Programme of Twelfth Night.

Programme.

Scale How.
April, 1914.

From the Diary of John Manningham.
Feb. 2, 1601. Middle Temple.

"At our feast we had a play called
"Twelve Night or What you Will.
"Much like the Comedy of Errors or
"Menechme in Plautus; but most like
"and near to that in Italian called In-
"ganni. A good practise in it to make
"the steward believe his lady widowe
"was in love with him, by counterfeiting,
"as from his lady in general terms, telling
"him what she liked best in him, and
"proscribing his gesture in smiling, his
"apparel, &c.; and then when he came
"to practise, making believe they took
"him to be mad."

21 p 341 cd 161

Programme of Twelfth Night.

21 p 342 cd 161

TWELFTH NIGHT.

Orsino, Duke of Illyria	...	...	K. M. CLAXTON
Sebastian, Brother to Viola	...	...	C. M. PHILLIPS
Antonio, a sea captain	...	...	D. WHITEHEAD
Valentine	Gentlemen attending the Duke.	...	H. N. McLEOD
Curio		...	B. VINE
Sir Toley Belch, Uncle of Olivia	...	...	M. E. BRITTEN
Sir Andrew Aguecheek	...	...	N. M. GILLIES
Malvolio, Steward to Olivia	...	...	H. M. RING
Fabian	Servants to Olivia	...	E. BRUCE LAW
Clown		...	H. N. GARNETT
Olivia, a Rich Countess	...	...	M. VINEY
Viola, Sister to Sebastian	...	...	P. M. BOWSER
Maria, Olivia's Woman	...	...	N. WHITFIELD
Priest	...	...	M. ADAM
Sea Captain	...	...	A. VAN DER MERSCH
Officers,	...	...	D. M. COWAN, D. MAFFETT

Mr Phillips has been giving us a course of most interesting lectures on Design, so that our rough note books are all ornamented with 'scribbles'!

We have been studying Elizabethan Drama at the Poetry Club this term, and a paper has been read by Miss Haggard on Ben Jonson, as an introduction to the study of his plays.

After a paper on the Sonnet last term, a competition for the best Petrarchan Sonnet was taken up with great enthusiasm last term. This term a prize has been awarded by our President, Miss H. Viner, to Miss Walker for an excellent sonnet entitled "The Evening Wind".

About twenty six sonnets were sent in and at the distribution of the prize each sonnet and its criticism was read. The most amusing one was by Miss Law, it began -

When I consider how my year is spent,
And half my work at Seale has not begun, etc
Poor Milton, what sacrifice!

May 24th Empire Day was celebrated as usual in St George's room.

June 10th

Half Term was cold & shivery, and we did not get it until Tuesday this term. Mr Thornley came for his annual visit. He took the Seniors to Rydal Lake, where we found land & water plants & beasts, and round by the stone quarries, in the morning. In the afternoon we went up to the Moat, and in the evening he gave us a lecture on galls, greenfly and many other flies & creatures we had seen with him.

The Juniors went this morning and the school children this afternoon, & after tea Mr Thornley inspected the Botanical Gardens.

The Juniors had prepared some acting, but as one evening was taken up by Mr Thornley's lecture it was not needed. However we were determined not to miss it, so on the following Saturday the Seniors and staff were invited to the Class room. It was intensely funny, everyone enjoyed it immensely and we were so glad not to have missed it as we had feared we were going to. The acting was splendid, Miss Devonshire as a

ilp345CMC61

kitchen maid, Miss Wimbrish as parlour maid &
Miss Brooke Guyane as a young country "general"
were really extremely good and so very funny.

PROGRAMME

Scale How. JUNE 9th



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kitchen maid, Miss Wimbush as parlour maid & Miss Brooke Gwynne as a young country "general" were really extremely good and so very funny.

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BETWEEN THE SOUP AND THE SAVOURY.

Cook.

Ada

Emily

G.M. Purves

V. Wimbush.

A. Devonshire

THE CRYSTAL GAZER.

Monsieur la Sorcière

Miss Bessie Black.

M. Bennett

A. Haggard

MISS HONEY'S TREASURE

Miss Honey

Ophelia

V. Fletcher

J. Brooke Gwynne.

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Mr. Yates gave us a most interesting lecture on Tillet and Dr. Hough showed slides of many of Tillet's works, thereby gaining many great admirers of that artist's work from among us.

The Juniors have just given us a splendid picnic. We were invited to the Terrace at 3 o'clock and from there sent down the bank treasure hunting. For each student there was hidden in a bush, tree or hole, a parcel marked with her name. The treasures were most ingenious, for example a dust pan and brush of the dolls' house size for a bedroom maidservant, a number of dolls' exercise books for the stationary maidservant, a rubbing board & washing tub for the washing maidservant, a wee Mr. Grogan from Edinburgh for the Scotch S.N. Miss Somerville, etc.

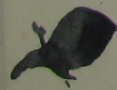
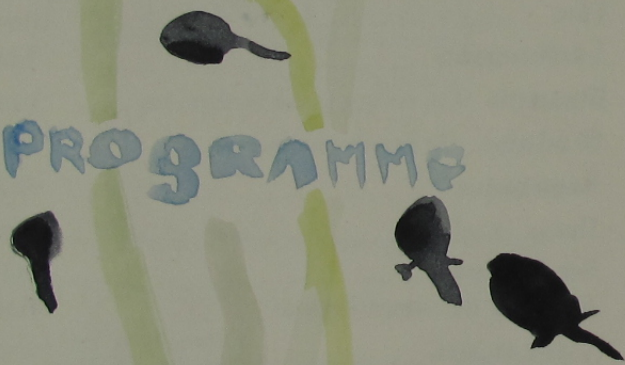
Tea was then served on the Terrace, after which competitions & games in the field below were highly entertaining.

The day for the Children's Party has been fine and sunny. The Practising School

Alp348CM61

children did The 'Water babies' very well.
Rose made a splendid Mr Gummie, Margaret a very
good Tom, & Nancy a charming Water Babies' Queen.

PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME

of the
children's
play

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children did The 'Water babies' very well.
Rose made a splendid Tr Grimes, Margaret a very
good Tom, & Nancy a charming Water Babies' Queen.

ilp349CHC61

The Water Babies

Dramatis Personae

M ^r Grimes	Rose
Tom	Margaret
Ellie	Margery
Irishwoman	Faith
Madame Do as you would be done by	Dorothy
Madame Be done by as you did	Faith
Housekeeper	Monica
Nurse	Dorothy
School dame	Freda
Queen of the Water Babies	Nancy
Water Babies	{ Mary, Joan, Noel Rebekah, Winifred Mary, Daphne
School children	
Porter	Monica

Scenes

- 1 A Country Lane
- 2 Hart Haven Place
- 3 The Village School
- 4 The Water Babies Garden
- 5 Among the Chimneys

The Bank Breakers

from Cranford.

Dramatis Personae

Miss Molly Jenkins	Faith
Miss Mary Smith	Freda
Martina	Margery
Tom Hearn	Rose

Scenes

Miss Molly's Drawing Room.

ilp359CHC61

Christmas Term 1914.

The first event to write is The All Hallows' E'en party, which took place this year on the right day. At 7 o'clock ^{the Juniors} were led one by one into the class room & after passing through the usual 'chamber of horrors', found themselves surrounded by sixteen howling witches in tall black hats & purple cloaks, & armed with birch brooms. As each Junior entered she was taken to a dark corner to have her fortune told, & then ^{she} danced with a witch.

At 7.45 Miss Mason appeared, & the scene opened with a scene round the witches' cauldron, which was the only source of light to the room, & from which came realistic coils of blue smoke. The first witch then reminded the others that it was All Hallows' E'en, the night on which they met to gether to conspire against mortals, & that they would begin by conspiring against the Juniors. A spell was cast over the cauldron & the witches came forward one by one to announce the tricks they would play on the different Juniors. These conspiracies were somewhat spontaneous and very personal.

Besides This scene there was a short play, which was entitled "The Mad Tea-party," but in which All Hallows E'en, Sunday tea-fights, & "Alice in Wonderland" were all introduced & confused.

We thought it a pity for any time to be wasted as all are busy knitting or making shirts for the soldiers, so even the Mad Hatter & March Hare ~~were~~ brought knitting to the tea party: the Dormouse we excused on account of his inability to keep awake!

The entertainment was, as usual, varied by the introduction of several songs. Two of them were on Nature Study, one of them being sung by "Mr. Chorley" himself.

Another song to the tune of the Swan River was a farewell to the Juniors - The Chorus was

Chorus. "All the world am sad & weary, & wants making new
Oh let us spread the welcome story all about the P.H.U."
There was also a song to the tune of "Wrap me up in my tarpaulin jacket":

Chorus.
subject to variations.
I'd rather sleep on in the morning, morning,
I'd rather sleep on when it's light, it's light,
I'd like to sleep all the afternoon & the evening,
I'd rather sleep all through the night.

To the tune of "Funiculi Funicula" there was a song describing the horrors of the workshop, child pianist, painting & reading classes, composed by Miss Jao.

"Some say the workshop's made for fun & pleasure,
But not so I, but not so I,
For there we spend the moments of our leisure
In vain to try, in vain to try
To make our cartons models, slayd, book binding
A perfect fit, a perfect fit.
But then, alas! we end in always finding
They will not fit, they will not fit."

Chorus

Workshop, workshop, hither must I run,
Models Models you must all be done, be done.
I've more than 20 models & they're hardly yet begun,
O Workshop, Workshop, Workshop how I wish that
There were none.

On Monday we begin with the Curwen &

On Taffy la, on Taffy la
And by the method each of us is learning
So la each bar, lo la each bar

Chorus.

Taffa, Taffe, Taffa, Taffe, la,
Taffa, Taffe, Taffa, Taffe la
It's This Curwen's method That we're learning to impart
To future little pupils who'll be made to learn
This art.

Now first of all we have a class for painting
And then we learn, & then we learn
The qualities of paint & of each pig ment
And to discern, & to discern
A ^{model} thimble, figure, head or flower.
Remember now, remember now.

Chorus.

Rain-bow colours use them carefully,
Fill your brush & paint not hurriedly,
Oh students let me tell you That what'er your subject be
The Character of it, you must get into Thoroughly.

On Saturday we have a class for reading
And first of all, and first of all
We do some exercises in deep breathing,
And then we bawl, & then we bawl

Such sounds as ~~la be~~ hahe raro re bi bo bay bow
But listen now, but A hideous row, a hideous row

All These are written up upon the blackboard
But listen now, but listen now —

Chorus.

We read poems taken from John Keels
Then it is the "Lamb" begins to bleat, it bleats,
We read of "Hags" & "Beldames" & of "Madelains"

And when the Hag is mentioned they turn round &
look at me.

After supper in St Georges, a few Ghost
stories & ducking for apples our party ended.
Handicraft inspections by Mr Phillips.

Nov: 21st

Nov: 20th

Our next excitement was The arrival of the
new Inspector Professor E. G. Compagnac, on
Friday. As usual, he was to have arrived the
evening before, but alas! The trains were very irregular
& he arrived at Seale How at 8.30 next morning, & chose
the lessons, which then began at 9. The professor
could only spare two days, so for German & Italian he
marked us for what we did in reading & translation
lessons given by Miss Parker; in French & Latin he
himself examined us in class.
Saturday's work ended with a Scouting Demonstration.

On November 30th we went to a lecture on Belgium by Dr Haugh.

Dec 6th

On Saturday we had a small entertainment for the Ambleside "Belgian Refugees", consisting of French & English songs, English, French, Belgian & Russian National Anthems, a tambourine dance, a minuet & the sailors' hornpipe.

M^r Zales contributed some songs & Barrow then offered to give us a clog dance, it was truly wonderful, & was followed by a similar one from one of the little Belgians.

This term we have had the pleasure of attending a course of Oxford University Extension Lectures, given by M^r Cox at the Y. I. C. F. They have been most interesting, & included the following Scientific men: Leonardo da Vinci, Galileo, Sir Isaac Newton, Count Rumford, Michael Faraday & Lord Kelvin.

December 8th

The Children's Christmas Party.

After the school children's play, which took a full hour & a half, it was time for tea.

Then Miss Galtie read parts of "The Piper of Hamelin", after which the Piper himself came in.

The children followed the music of his pipe, & led them out of the classroom, through the dining room & library to Fairy Land, that is back to a transformed classroom.

On a high throne sat the Fairy Queen (Miss Souerby) & icicles (of cotton wool) hung from the ceiling & snow & frost lay all around. Around the Queen were eight ice fairies dressed in white crinkly paper trimmed with small icy sprays.

Father Christmas was too busy to come this year, as he was taking presents to the poor children whose fathers were at the war. The fairies danced, Cinderella's fairy godmother came & recited the Jabberwock, then tinkling bells were heard, & a little elf appeared with a snow laden sleigh heaped up with presents.

Dec 9th

The children's Schubert evening took place on Tuesday. As we were not able to hear all the pieces in the hour & a half, we had an informal "classroom evening", & after hearing the remainder of the programme we had our favourite songs & pianoforte pieces.

Dec 16th

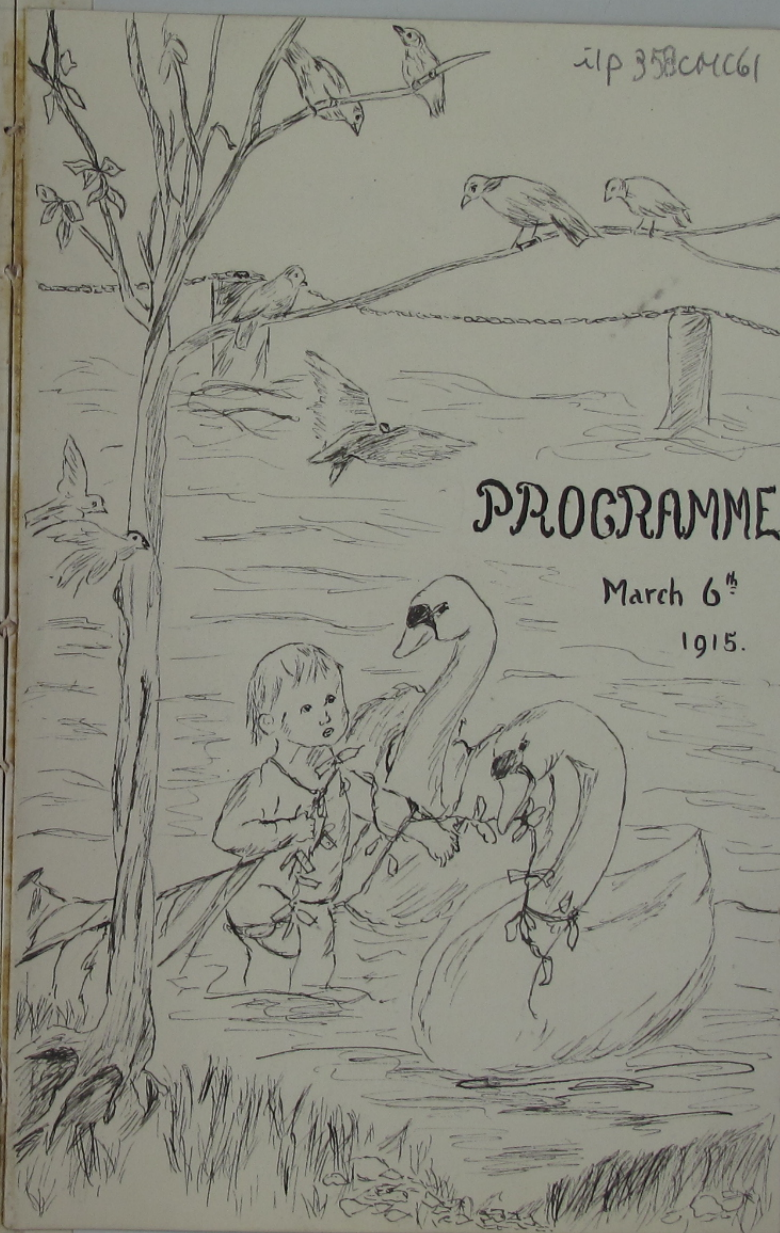
The Dance.

ilp 357CMC61

Drawing room evenings 1915.

Miss Adam	Burns.
" Bowser	Florence Nightingale.
" Britten	Pope.
" Claxton	Chinese customs & dress.
" Cowan	Brahms.
" Garnett	Lewis Carroll
" Gayford	George Borrow
" Gillies	Dickens
" Kember	Icelandic Mythology
" Low	Schiller
" McLeod	Grieg
" Mozatta	Celtic Mythology
" Phillips	Schubert
" Ring	Indian Mythology
" Somerville	Michael Angelo
" Vine	William Morris
" Vmey	Hardy &
" Whitehead	Macbeth
" Whitfeld	J. D. Barrie.

Fe



PART I.

I. Song Miss Bingham.

II Bella Wilfer's Return.
from
Our Mutual Friend.

Scene: The Wilfer's Parlour.

Dramatis Personae.

Bella Wilfer	Miss Robotham.
Mrs. Wilfer	Miss Oliver
Lavinia Wilfer	Miss Panter
R.W. Wilfer	Miss Gross.
George Sampson	Miss Abbott.
John Rokeswith	Miss Lesley.

PART II

I. Song. 'My Ain Folk' Miss Bryson

II Scenes from Oliver Twist.

(i) Mrs. Corney's Teaparty for Two.

(ii) Two Months Later.

Dramatis Personae.

Mrs. Corney	Partridge.
Matron of Workhouse	Miss Bingham.
Mr. Bumble	
Beadle	Miss Bingham
A Pauper Woman	Miss Osborn.

il p 360 CM 61

Schumann.

Scale How
March 26th
1915.

Violins.

1. Paradise + the Peri --- { Freda
Rose.
Dorothy.
Monica.
2. Scherzo from Carnival Rhapsody --- Monica. 10 Phantasie l'ang } ---- Nancy
Reapers Song }
3. Bunte Blätter No. 1. Rose. 11. Die Lotusblume, Im wunderschönen Monat Mai Miss Gazo
4. Du bist wie eine Blume -- Miss Brooke Wynne 12. Novelletten ---- Margaret.
5. Blumenstück Dorothy. 13. Mondnacht, Ich grolle nicht -- Miss Parker.
6. Der Naussbaum -- Miss Bingham 14. The Requiem, Alto solo + chorus.
7. Träumerei Freda. 15. The Piano Quintet Duet -- Miss Gazo
& Miss Parker.

il p362CMC61

il p362CMC61

Spring Term. 1915

Feb 10th

The first event of interest was a lecture on Florence given by a Mr Green. It was held in the Y.M.C.A. hall & was illustrated by beautiful ^{lantern} slides showing views of the city & reproductions of some of the famous pictures & statues.

Feb 27th

The usual gym-dress dance was held on Saturday to celebrate Half-term.

On March 6th The Juniors gave their play, three delightful scenes from Dickens. The first was "Bella Wilfers return" from "Our Mutual Friend". The performance was splendid & Miss Oliver as Mrs Wilfer & Miss Abbott as George Sampson were particularly amusing. The second & third scenes were from Oliver Twist, representing Mr Bumble's proposal to Mrs Corney & his feelings after two months of married life - Miss Bingham as Mr Bumble was excellent - Between the scenes songs were given by Miss Bryson & Miss Bingham.

March 23rd

This being the last drawing room evening of

the term the children had their musical evening - They had been studying Schumann & after a delightful paper on his life & works by Miss Parker, the girls illustrated this by various performances. These included several songs & pieces, a violin quartette & lastly the "Requiem" sung by some members of the Staff & eight students.

March 27th Dr Hough gave a most interesting lecture on the Ober Ammergau play, showing us beautiful lantern slides of the village, of scenes from the play & of the peasant actors who take the leading part. Two hymns were sung during the lecture.

March 30th A scouting meeting was held in the Drawing room & Miss Mason gave away the tassels. The great event was the presentation of the White Jap to Miss Gayford & Miss Mocatta, who were highly commended on their scout work.

Summer Term 1915

May 27th A musical evening was arranged in honour of Archdeacon Kitching. It included songs by Miss Parker & Miss Gass & recitation and songs by the Juniors.

May 30th The following Sunday Archdeacon Kitching gave us a most interesting address in the classroom. He spoke chiefly of his experiences in learning the Native language of the Ateso people near Uganda. When he first went there he knew the Uganda language & was accompanied by a Uganda boy who could speak Ateso. No book had ever been written either in or about the Ateso language & Mr Kitching could only learn it by means of conversation signs carried on by signs. He showed us an Ateso grammar that he had written & a translation of St John's Gospel.

June 3rd Mr Maurice Brockwell a Cambridge Extension lecturer gave us a very interesting lecture on "English Art from 600 - 1850 A.D." It was illustrated by English lantern slides which

Dr Hough kindly showed - The most interesting period was ^{the} Celtic period - & there were beautiful slides of interlacing patterns and illuminated manuscripts.

June 4TH The Juniors gave their play for Mr Thornley. They acted "She stoops to Conquer" and kept the audience most delightfully entertained throughout the evening.

June 5TH Mr Thornley took the Seniors for a glorious walk beyond Sweden Bridge - It was a beautiful day so we took our dinner with us & remained out the whole day.

June 6TH The Juniors went for their walk in the morning & the school children in the afternoon.

June 15TH Mr Rawnsley who had been an intimate friend of Jennyson's gave us a most delightful ^{lecture} on the poet. What was particularly delightful were the personal reminiscences of which he had so many.

June 22nd Mr Rawnsley came again & gave us a second equally delightful evening on

Jennyson - He made us almost feel that we had known the poet ourselves, so vivid were his descriptions of incidents in the poet's life - He also read us many of his poems.



PROGRAMME.

JP 366 MC61

Jennyson - He made us almost feel that we had known the poet ourselves, so vivid were his descriptions of incidents in the poet's life - He also read us many of his poems.

She Stoops to Conquer
Goldsmith.

JP 366 MC61

Dramatis Personae

Sir Charles Marlow.....	Miss Osborn.
Young Marlow (his son).....	Miss Abbott
Hardcastle.....	Miss Spencer.
Hastings.....	Miss Oliver.
Tony Lumpkin.....	Miss Bingham.
Diggory.....	Miss Bryson.
M ^{rs} Hardcastle.....	Miss Partridge.
Miss Neville.....	Miss Balch.
Miss Hardcastle.....	Miss Boxshall
The Land Lord.....	Miss Gross
Maid.....	Miss Brown.

Act I

Scenel. Room in old fashioned house

Scenell. An alehouse

Act II

An old fashioned house

Act III

The same

Act IV

The same.

Act V

Scenel The same

Scenell The back of the garden

Scenell Room in the house.

July 3rd

This year instead of the usual children's party, Miss Mason had invited all the soldiers' & sailors' wives of Ambleside. They were to bring all their children under 7. Unfortunately it rained & the children had to act in the classroom instead of outside on the Wordsworth as they were to have done. In spite of the weather 150 women turned up & fifty children. The former had tea in the verandah, St. Georges & the dining room & the latter in the Gymnasium where they enjoyed themselves immensely with tea, cakes & strawberries, the last especially being in great demand.

Each child received a penny toy & there was great excitement to sail boats & fishes in the tank in the yard while the discords produced by the different whistles & trumpets were most remarkable.

While the children played games & ran races in the garden & St Georges, their mothers went into the classroom to watch the play.

The children acted the fairy scenes & the

play from "Midsummer Night's Dream". Oberon (Nancy Curry) & Puck (Rebekah Garnett) were most charming & also Titania (Margaret Sykes) & her following of fairies. The "rude mechanicals" in the play-scene were excellent & caused great amusement.

On the last Tuesday of the term Miss Parker gave us a delightful evening on Chopin at which all the children played.

Autumn Term 1916

The first event of this term was the Juniors' party which had been put off at the end of the summer term owing to bad weather. After a sumptuous tea in ~~the~~ ^{the} Dining room we all went into St Georges where most delightful progressive ~~x~~ games were arranged on tables round the room, throwing cards into a hat, picking up pins with scissors & sticking them into corks, picking up marbles with ~~with~~ pencils etc. After this we had most amusing games. One was to guess who the Juniors were from their eyes only, as they stood looking over a curtain with masks on. Another was to guess silhouettes drawn on a black-board. At the end prizes were distributed to the winners.

Oct 8th

A missionary called Miss Ling gave us a most interesting account of her work in India. She has a boarding school at Ootacamund for young Christian girls, besides day-schools for the Buddhist & Mahammedan

girls. As the people have no clocks, a directress has to go round to the houses to collect the pupils, & the lessons can rarely begin until an hour after the proper time. She showed us photographs of her school & pupils & also told us about her work among the women of India in their homes.

Afterwards we made a collection to give Miss Ling towards ^{helping} her schools.

Oct 9th

Mr Storey came & gave us a most interesting & delightful lecture on a new invention of his. It is a wonderful though simple apparatus for making a ship either come to a dead stop or reverse & go backwards at the same speed as before without shutting off the steam. The propeller is in the middle of a kind of tube open at both ends. In the ordinary way, the propeller sucks the water in at one end & drives it violently out at the stern. By turning a handle the man on the bridge can make the tube shut up at the stern so that the water is driven forward again, causing the ship to go backwards immediately; or he may

half-close the tube so that some of the water is driven forward again and some back & the ship stands still. Mr Storey has tried his experiment on his yacht & a few days later he took some of us on it & we had a most interesting time.

After having explained this invention Mr Storey also showed us a "45" shell split in two; he showed us the various parts of it & explained its mechanism.

Oct 12th

Mr Rawnsley came & gave us a delightful lecture on "In Memoriam". He read it to us & explained any difficult passages making it very clear & helping us to understand Tennyson's meaning.

Oct 30th

All Hallows E'en.

On this occasion there was as usual the party by the Seniors. The Juniors were invited into the classroom at 7.30 where they were received by ^{costly} masked figures in red, yellow & blue dominoes.

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DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

Theseus. Duke of Athens..... Margaret Mann
 Hippolyta. Queen of the Amazons. betrothed
 to Theseus..... Monica Watson.
 Quince, a Carpenter..... Molly Thring.
 Snug, a Joiner..... Freda Humphreys.
 Bottom, a Weaver..... Christabel Cowland.
 Flute, a Bellows-mender..... Joan Burrows.
 Snout, a Tinker..... Joan Coxon.
 Starveling, a Tailor..... Dorothy Stephens.

 Oberon, King of the Fairies..... Nancy Cunny.
 Titania, Queen of the Fairies..... Margaret Sykes.
 Puck, or Robin Good-fellow..... Rebekah Garrick.
 Peaseblossom..... Winifred Allen.
 Cobweb..... Mary Musson.
 Moth..... Una Heaton-Cochran.
 Mustard-seed..... Margaret Crosse.

Other Fairies, attending Titania..... Joan Jackson
 attending Oberon..... Daphne Jackson
 Noel Howesworth.
 Nancy Coxon.

Scenes from ilp375CMC61 A Midsummer Nights DREAM.

Acted in a wood near Athens.

Songs. "Orpheus and His Lute."
 "Ye spotted Snakes"
 "Where the Bee Sucks"

who brushed their legs, tripped them up & sponged their faces behind the curtain in the classroom. More masked figures then seized them & whirled them into a mad dance which was going on in the other part of the room. Here they were jostled from one unknown partner to another & the great excitement was to try & discover who they were.

Later Miss Mason & the Staff came in & the seniors began their performance. The programme included three songs: "We are thirty students" (to the tune of "Riding down from Bangor"). "Dear Juniors all" (John Red) which gave sage advice to the Juniors for when they are in their posts, and "Down in the classroom" (Massa's in de cold ground). Some of us acted two plays. The first was "The Magic Flower" & the principal character was a student who had been told by another student that a friend of hers, a great genius, was coming to Scale How from India. She then happened to rub the stalk

of a magic flower & caused the genie to appear. Of course she mistook it for the genius & the conversation that followed was very amusing. The genie produced three children to whom the poor student gave a "crit." on the Ambleside Alphabet. The following are two examples
E's early morning, the bound from
your bed,
Is followed by hasty ablutions & ed.

Miss the Millet House, it can easily be found
By the grim, ghostly, silence that broodeth
all round.

latter
This ironical remark was greeted by laughter from the audience!!
The genie frightened the children away, claimed the flower & was at last persuaded to vanish.

The second play was "First Impressions of Scale How". The first scene is in a railway carriage where a conceited new

student, Miss Wentworth de Vere, who has always done just as she pleased & been waited on hand & foot, is being brought up by two seniors. They give her an exaggerated description of the work of the College telling her dreadful things of crits, handicrafts, nature work etc. She then falls asleep & the next scene represents her dream, in which every detail that she had been told ~~was~~ repeated in the most confused way. "Crits", handicrafts, monitress duties, unpacking, followed one after another, while a cruel bedroom monitress chased her & a horrible yellow slug a foot long appeared in every corner - At last she woke up & the others assured her that they had been exaggerating & she arrived at Windermere feeling reassured.

The performance with a trio "Long may she live, our College fair" sung by Miss Brooke-Gwynne, Miss Devonshire & Miss Bartlett.

Afterwards we had a sumptuous tea supper in St. Georges, seated on the floor on

rugs & cushions, the dishes being ^{also} placed on the floor down the middle of the room. The room was decorated with ferns & light was provided by turnip lanterns. In two of the corners of the room were two ghostly figures representing Queen Elizabeth & Napoleon. After supper we had dancing in the classroom.

Nov 5TH Professor Campagnac came & we gave our final "Crits". In the evening the Juniors acted "She stoops to Conquer", & gave us a most delightful entertainment. Miss Bingham & Miss Partridge as Tony Lumpkin & Mrs Hardcastle were most amusing, & the young men (Miss Oliver & Miss Abbott) made love excellently.

Dec 7TH This was the children's Musical evening. Miss Parker read a most interesting paper on Brahms, & there was a delightful programme of songs & pieces. Nearly all the girls played piano solos & two of them played a violin duet - The singing class sang "The Lullaby" & "The Gardener". The last

Dec 9th

a most beautiful thing was portions from the "Requiem" sung in parts by a choir of staff & students. It was sung in the Verandah outside the drawing room.

The Children's Party.

The play began at 3.30, & was a splendid performance. It was called "Christmas Past & Present" & was scenes from Dickens's Christmas Carol. The acting was very good, especially Nancy Curry as Bob Cratchit & Cristabel Lowland as Scrooge. The babies were delightful when they appeared at the Fezziwigs ball.

The ghosts were most realistic & Marley's ghost (Joan Burrows) with her clanking chains was delightful.

After tea the children came into the classroom to watch the performance of the students. The Seniors acted & sang Nursery Rhymes in costume - including "Jack & Jill", "Where are you going to my pretty maid?", "Miss Muffett", "Boy Blue", "Tom the piper's son", "Wee Willie Winkie", "Simple Simon", "Baby

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Bunting" & others. Miss Brook Gwynne as Little Jack Horner & Miss Bennett as Humpty Dumpty were particularly successful. When they had all acted

CHRISTMAS PAST AND PRESENT.
OR
THE AWAKENING OF EBENEZER SROOGE.

Act 1. Christmas Past.

- Scene 1. Scrooge's Office. Christmas Eve.
Scene 2. Scrooge's Bedroom. Jacob Marley's Visit.
Scene 3. A Christmas in Scrooge's Boyhood.
Scene 4. Christmas at the Fezziwigs.

Act 2. Christmas Present.

- Scene 1. Scrooge's Bedroom.
Scene 2. Christmas at the Cratchits.
Scene 3. Christmas at Scrooge's nephew's.
Scene 4. Scrooge's Bedroom. The Awakening.

Characters.

Christmas Past. M. Sykes
Christmas Present. Dorothy.

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Ebenezer Scrooge.	Christabel
Fred Freehead.	M. Sykes
Bob Cratchit, his clerk.	Nancy
Mrs Freehead.	"
Jacob Marley.	Jeffersons
Mrs Fezziwig.	"
Young Scrooge.	Winifred
Little Fan.	Kara
Mrs Fezziwig.	M. main
Mrs Henry.	"
Mrs Charley.	Dorothy
Mrs Carver.	"
John.	"
Maria.	"
Maria, Mrs. Hammonds.	J. Coxon
John.	Robert
Tim.	St. Green
Priscilla.	"

Bunting" & others. Miss Brook Gwynne as Little Jack Horner & Miss Bennett as Humpty Dumpty were particularly successful. When they had all acted

their parts, the "Old Woman" who lived in a shoe" gave out Miss Mason's presents to the children - Then there was dancing for the rest of the evening.

Dec 11th The dance was held as usual on the last Saturday of the term. We had a stand up supper instead of a sit down one & every one came in fancy dress, which were most of them splendid, though many were impromptu.

Drawing room Evenings 1915

Miss Bartlett	.....	Mark Twain
" Bennett	.....	Charles Lamb
" Brooke Gwynne	.....	Mrs Ewing
" Devonshire	.....	Personal Reminiscences of Egypt
" Fletcher	.....	Miss Beal of Cheltenham
" Haggard	.....	Old Chelsea
" Hickson	.....	Bret Hart
" Hussey	.....	George MacDonald
" Jameson	.....	Charles Kingsley
" Purves	.....	Sir Walter Scott
" Taylor	.....	G. F. Watts
" Wimbrish	.....	Gounod, Rossini, Glück & Weber.

✓

MR. BARROW SIMONDS, D.L., J.P. for Hants, of Abbots Barton, near Winchester, whose death occurred on the 29th February 1912, with left estate valued at £100,546, 15s. 9d. with net personality £24,642 18s. 4d. The estate has been granted to Mr. William Barrow Simonds, of Waterside, near Winchester, his son, and Mr. Robert Henry Simonds, of Winterbourne Abbas, Dorset, his nephew. The will is dated 10th December, 1912, wherein testator leaves £100 each to his unmarried daughters, and either the use of Waterside for a residence, or £150 a year for the rent and taxes of another house; £100 to the Winchester County Hospital; £800 each to Alice and his daughters, Ellen, Constance and Alice Barrow Simonds; £100 each in trust for his daughters, Marion Barrow Hales, Constance Barrow Young, and Lucy Barrow Richards; £500 to his son, Robert Ellen Simonds; £500 to his daughter, Robert Ellen Simonds.

PARENTS' NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION.

CHILDREN'S CONGRESS AT WINCHESTER.

AIMS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE UNION EXPLAINED.

EDUCATIONAL IDEALS AIMED AT.

A HISTORICAL DRESS TEA PARTY.

The ancient city of Winchester has been invaded by learned societies and other organisations on many occasions, but no congress of a more interesting character has ever met within its walls than that of the Parents' National Educational Union, which has been holding its coming-of-age celebrations in the city during the past week. At the beginning of the week the population of Winchester increased by something over 600, all of whom were housed and fed at the various hotels and boarding houses in the city. Those attending the gatherings did not come at the invitation of any civic or local educational body; they were attracted, hither by the transcendent interest of Winchester—its historical atmosphere, its literary and educational features, and its beauty and quaintness. To them the fact that Alfred ruled here and wrote the Saxon Chronicle is an inspiration, as are the other literary associations of Winchester. "Then they departed and . . . came to Camelot, that is called in English, Winchester," was quoted from Malory's "Morte d'Arthur" at the head of their programmes, and to them that meant much. For is not Arthur's Round Table to be seen at the Castle, and is not the very atmosphere the atmosphere of the Idylls of the King? Though Jane Austen never wrote a word concerning Winchester in her novels, the fact that she spent the last days of her life here adds a charm for the city to them, and then is it not the Barchester of Anthony Trollope, the place where Keats declared the air was worth sixpence a pint, the scene of Thackeray's incidents, and the setting of a number of novels by lesser artists? Winchester in literature is a formidable theme, but not too formidable for the members of the P.N.E.U., whose very principles are founded on the love of literature and the knowledge to be gained from books. These, then, were the principal attractions to the members to hold their 21st conference in the city—a real, red-letter day.

The Union was founded twenty-one years ago by Miss Charlotte Mason, and the best answer to the question—"What is the Parents' National Educational Union?" is to be found in the nineteenth annual report of the Union, from which we quote:—"The Parents' National Educational Union has arisen in response to a demand from thoughtful parents. It has grown out of their desire to study the laws which govern habit and the principles upon which to select ideas that inspire and educate; their desire to know how to deal with hereditary tendencies and how to give intelligent supervision and guidance to the development of their children's whole nature—physical, mental, moral, and spiritual. The rapid accumulation during late years of data bearing upon the interaction of body, mind, and moral sense, has made it needful to reconsider many old-established ideas about education. Parents and teachers are now aware that they must to some extent neutralise each other's work and weaken its results, unless they take counsel together. The Union aims at giving opportunities for the study of educational problems, and a meeting ground for intercourse between parents, teachers, and all who are interested in education. Special stress is laid on the use of the word education, in its widest sense, not as meaning instruction only, but the development of the whole nature, on the underlying principle that 'Character is everything.' The two functions of education (as it is understood by the Union), are the presentation of ideas and the formation of habits. These two, it will be seen, are the chief means at our disposal for the modification of character. The central principles, to which all local branches of the society (while free to organise themselves) shall be pledged, are:—(1) That a religious basis of work be maintained; (2) that the series of addresses and other means employed by the Union shall be so arranged as to deal with education under the following heads:—(a) Physical, (b) Mental, (c) Moral, and (d) Spiritual. (3) That arrangements concerning lectures, etc., be made with a view to the convenience of fathers as well as of mothers. That the work of the Union be arranged to help parents of all classes. The objects are:—(a) To assist parents of all classes to understand the best principles and methods of education in all its aspects, and especially in those which concern the formation of habits and character. (b) To create a better public opinion on the subject of the training of children, and with this object in view, to collect and make known the best information and experience on the subject. (c) To afford to parents opportunities for co-operation and consultation, so that the wisdom and experience of each may be profitable to all. (d) To stimulate their enthusiasm, through the sympathy of numbers acting together. (e) To secure greater unity and continuity of education by harmonising home and school training." There is affiliated to the Union a Winchester branch, of which the hon. secretary is Mrs. Rannie, of West Hayes, and the hon. treasurer the Hon. Mrs. Vaughan Johnson, St. Michael's Rectory. The local branch has, however, not had the organisation of the conference, which has been done entirely from headquarters, 26, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

It has been usual every year to hold a conference in some centre in England, such as at Reading last year, and London the year before, and Birmingham the year before that. But never before has a gathering on the scale of that held in Winchester this week been attempted. The conference has always been for adults, and the inclusion for the first time this year of the children has added great responsibility to the organisers, though that responsibility has been entirely outweighed by the interest evoked. Mothers have come with

OPENING MEETINGS.

LADY CAMPBELL ON THE PRINCIPLES AND WORKING OF THE UNION.

The inaugural meeting was held at 3.30 on Monday afternoon in the banqueting-hall, when Lady Campbell gave an address on "The Principles and Work of the Parents' National Educational Union." The Countess of Northesk presided over a large attendance, mostly visitors to the city. Lady Northesk said that Miss Mason, founder of the P.N.E.U. and of the Parents' National School, had arranged that the annual conference in Winchester, to celebrate the majority of the Parents' National School. They must all regret that Miss Mason unhappily was never strong enough to complete such occasions with her presence, but they might pay her the compliment of feeling quite sure that these days for the children spent in that beautiful old town would be quite as successful as the grown-up conferences of former years. (Applause.) They would begin by having the pleasure of listening to Lady Campbell, who would explain to them the principles and work of the Parents' National Educational Union.

LADY CAMPBELL'S ADDRESS.—It is a special pleasure to me to speak here in Winchester, and I thank you for the friendly welcome to which your presence testifies. Let me, on my part, as a representative of the Union, offer to you from us, the heartiest possible welcome. The hospitality of Winchester is traditional, and we are all gratefully recognising it. But we, too, wish to offer you hospitality, though of a more abstract kind. We bid you to—suppose I must not say an intellectual feast, but to a modest board, sufficiently spread—and all that we possess, all that nourishes and sustains ourselves, we wish to share with you—that, after all, is the spirit of hospitality. I think it was a delightful inspiration to choose Winchester for this gathering; Winchester, whose interests are so many and so varied that every taste, however different, must find the fare exactly suited to its needs. Winchester, City of Romance and of glorious tradition; now, as in the past, centre of intellectual and spiritual activities, and abode of scholar, priest, and soldier. Here, too, like a sparkling river, flows that endless stream of fresh and eager youth, school girl and boy in college, learning in classroom and playing field, to become fit and worthy men and women. All sorts and conditions are gathered within this town, and all, however far apart in age and calling, united by the common love of their ancient city. Winchester weaves some strange spell over all who come in contact with her. Her sons and daughters—long parted from her—return when they can to settle within reach of her grey walls. The Old Wykehamist recalls with tenderness the memory of his *Alma Mater* and her "notions," and feels a thrill at the very name of Winchester, while we are told that it is to

WINCHESTER ALL GOOD RIFLEMEN GO when they die. To our P.N.E.U. children, nurtured on Arthurian legend and tradition, it is indeed a great adventure to find themselves at Camelot. They picture the wedding of Guinevere to her King in St. Stephen's Church; they see the Knights gathered at the Round Table, or spurring forth to the tourney.

Like that Arthur who with lance in rest, From spur to plume a star of tournament, Shot through the lists of Camelot and charged Before the eyes of ladies and of kings. To the children, as to us, it means much to be at Winchester, and for the opportunity of coming that your kindness and hospitality have granted us, we thank you. Such a gathering as this conference, and all that you will see, and hear during it, is surely a triumphant vindication of our founder's principles, formulated a quarter of a century ago, appreciated at first by only a small company—few but fit—yet growing steadily by virtue of the truth and vitality which prove it a living organism with quickening powers, and not a mere collection of theories and practice, fortuitously welded together, and bound to fall apart and crumble away. This is Miss Mason's claim: To have presented a philosophy of education, not a mere system, and that is why it must be studied as a whole, if any part of it is to prove helpful. What is this philosophy? Roughly, and very briefly, the P.U. stands for the principle that character is everything, and that the two main functions of education are the presentation of ideas and the formation of habit. The

CENTRAL PRINCIPLE OF THIS UNION is that a religious basis of work be maintained. From this flow, directly or indirectly, all the other principles. We hold that the God-given personality of our children must be respected and allowed full play, while rightful authority is upheld. And there is no incompatibility in the two positions. A child can only live freely among his proper conditions, and it is our duty as parents to study what these are, and then see that he gets them. He can live freely and yet give a happy allegiance to authority if we give him the discipline of habit; and he will grow, body, mind, and soul, if we give him living ideals and vital knowledge to feed upon. And this is the reason for our practice of offering him a full and generous curriculum, confident that to him are given powers of mind which fit him to deal with all knowledge vital to him. That this does not mean smattering and superficiality is proved by the examination answers of the P.U. school children, which you can see for yourselves. One word as to formation of habit. Read Miss Mason on this subject in the Home Education Series, and get Miss Webb's admirably helpful pamphlet on thought-training as a factor in the training of character. We say "Character is everything," but how is character to be acquired? By right action. And how ensure right action? By the formation of good habits. Physiologists tell us that habit modifies the actual substance of the brain; each act makes a track, a channel—shallow at first, but deeper with each repetition—down which thought flows into action, and action, the performed act, has only to be once or twice repeated to become habit. If we believe, as physiology asserts, that every thought leaves such a channel for similar thought to flow in again and again, each time more easily and rapidly, how overwhelmingly important it becomes to prevent the first formation of wrong thoughts.

TURN THE CHILD'S MIND away before he has time to think the undesirable thought, which our mother's eye should be able to see rising, quickly give him another not been wise enough or watchful enough to do this in time, if the demon of selfishness has taken possession, or the quick temper has arisen and swept the child into a fit of passion, even then thought-training may come to our

Mothers cannot afford nowadays to be amateurs; they cannot afford to

"Muddle through somehow," the material they work on is too precious to be experimented upon. They are inexpressibly grateful for guidance from a tried and reliable counsellor. Counsel, help, encouragement, and comfort, that is what they will find in this Union. For it is living, it is founded on scientific truth, it is penetrated by a deep sense of religion and love. We believe that it is fulfilling its noble mission of helping forward a generation better in each case, body, soul, and mind, than the last. This is our faith—now what of our works? You can read in the report an account of our activities; you can see evidence of many of them for yourselves. During this conference you will have opportunity of judging of our P.U. School—of the students of our training school for teachers for educators at Ambleside. You can read the P. Review, and judge of the help and enlightenment that its articles and discussion must bring. The report will tell you of our branches all over the country and in distant lands beyond the seas. From India, from America, from British Columbia and New Zealand, from Australia and Africa, come grateful and appreciative letters of thanks for help gained. In remote places branches are formed, and children work in the P.U. School. You can see an account of lectures given, of the Free Library of several hundred volumes, of the Natural History Club, of all our manifold activities. From all sides comes evidence of the spread of P.N.E.U. ideas, of the immense value they have proved to be, of the interest they awaken. And apart from practical helps, we all know what a stimulus we gain from membership with a community of like aims and aspirations to ourselves. We are encouraged by each other's example, we are fired by each other's enthusiasm, we warm our hands, as it were, at each other's hearths.

Each helping on the other's best, And blessing each, as well as blest.

This is part of what we hope to gain and give at this conference. We, too, have "departed and come to Camelot, which is in English Winchester." From east and west, from south and north we have come, not perhaps so picturesque and noble a train, yet a goodly company withal; animated by as high an ideal, fired by an ardour as intense. We, too, we parents have a high emprise, a noble quest. May God help us to carry it out in all humility, yet with undaunted courage, and may He crown our efforts with success.

LADY NORTHESK said they were grateful to Lady Campbell for her charming address, and it made one feel that she herself had reaped from belonging to the Union a personal experience which was far better than any amount of theory.

The Hon. Mrs. FRANKLIN said there was a branch of the Union in Winchester and all over the country, and they could get all the advantages they had heard of, and many more than of 10s. a year, or 2d. per week. Referring to the lessons which would be given, she said she supposed that never had lessons been given under such difficulties. They could, perhaps, have been about 250 children, and who had never seen one another. The teachers knew the children's names, but nothing more; but the latter had all been working in their own homes or in small schools under Miss Mason's direction exactly on the same curriculum, and their examination papers had been tested by her. They had therefore organised that conference in order to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the foundation of this school. They had done it with two objects, the chief of which was to give real pleasure and interest to the children, and to make them feel, as it was always difficult for them to feel, an abstract idea, that though they had been told often that they were members of a school which numbered 1,500, working all over the world, they could come and see and know at least a quarter of these children. The object was also to show those parents and those teachers who had not been trained in the House of Education their idea of how subjects should be taught. The children had come to Winchester by no means unprepared to enjoy the delights of which Lady Campbell had spoken. They had studied the *Morte d'Arthur* and *King Alfred*, and had learnt the geography of Hampshire, and studied a plan and the architecture of the great Cathedral, and had coloured plans showing the different styles of architecture, so that they would know what they would expect to see. That, she believed, was the real way of travelling. Miss Mason knew how to side-show as very few British tourists knew, and she wanted them to realise how lovingly she had learnt to study a district or a place by referring them to the articles which had appeared in the *Parents' Review* month after month since December on "Pilgrimages in Hampshire." The reproduction of these was an idea of thirty years ago, when she went on a pilgrimage to Selborne, and Chertsey, and Eversley, and these places with someone who had the imagination, and the sympathy, and the knowledge to enjoy as she had, and she had tried to help those who had come to Winchester to come with eyes ready to see and hearts ready to enjoy. (Applause.) She expressed the hope that as a result of this conference the Winchester branch would flourish enormously.

LADY CAMPBELL, in answer to a question, advised that if a family could not obtain a governess trained at Ambleside they should join the *Parents' Review* school. She described Miss Mason's educational programme as a counsel of perfection, and although it looked formidable, it was not really so. She urged all parents who undertook it not to add to the programme, or they would rob a child of the time needed for the assimilation of their studies. The examinations were conducted without the children knowing it, and without any hateful competition or hateful system of marks with which all examinations were conducted now, and which was the ruin of all true education. (Applause.)

Tea followed at a buffet, provided by Mr. F. W. Holdaway.

IN THE REALM OF ROMANCE. A truly delightful hour and a half was provided after tea in the large hall, when Miss Marie Shedlock, who has amused and entertained thousands, told fairy tales and Arthurian legends to an assembly which filled not only the floor, but the galleries of the hall, the front seats being reserved for the pupils of the school, who met together for the first time. Mr. Lionel Helbert, principal of West Down School, presided, and at once got down to the level of the younger part of his audience and kept them in a roar of laughter. His first salutation was "Hail, ye do," and when it was greeted with "Hail, ye do," he told them it was very nice of them. You have all come in for

or whether she tells it in her half laughing way to discuss your favourite "Botticelli" and say why you like it better than someone else's choice. Then, there are the difficulties of modelling true arches, perpendicular pillars, and difficulties in preparing the costumes (about which Mrs. and Miss Parsons have been so good to us). In fact there are endless things to discuss. But, supposing, which is very likely, that you do not say a word about any of them you will be sure all the same that the others have taken as much delight as you have in the term's work.

That is one of the happy things about the Winchester gathering—you will always be sure afterwards that you love, and in the nature studies, drawing, and other things that interest you.

It is a delightful thing about this school of yours every post brings me a letter from someone to say you are enjoying it. I can tell you the way you answer my examination questions. When all the papers reach me I often say, "This is a very happy week that you have had a delightful term's work and that you have knowledge."

I think that is a joyful thing to be said about anybody that he loves knowledge; there are so many interesting and wonderful things to be known well, indoors and out of doors there are so many and interesting things to know and to know better.

There is a saying of King Alfred's that I like to apply to our school—"I have found a door," he says. That is just what I hope your school is to know in which there are many chambers of art and opening into other fields, forest or hillside. One chamber, entered through a beautiful Gothic archway, is labelled "Bible knowledge," and there the scholar finds goodness as well as knowledge. Another chamber, he does in many others of the fair chamber; history is within, and that, I think, too long to investigate all these pleasant places, indeed, you could label a good many of the doorways from the headings on your term's programme.

But you will remember that the school is only a "door" to let you in to the goodly House of Knowledge, and I hope you will go in and out and live and all your lives—in one pleasant chamber and have the entry to this House Beautiful, and who never let King Alfred's "door" rust on its hinges, no not all through their lives, even when they are very old people.

I have a great hope for all you dear scholars of the P.N.E.U. people always know what we care about, and I hope the world will be a little better because you love knowledge, and have learnt to think fair, just thoughts about things, and to seek first the Kingdom of Heaven in which is all not take up more of the time in which there are so many things to be done, so wishing you your happiest week in all your happy lives—I am, etc.

MR. HELBERT called upon the children to send back three lusty cheers, and on leading them the children gave them in an unmistakable manner.

ROMANCE AND SONG. Miss SHEDLOCK then proceeded with her programme. She is a born story teller, with natural gifts of expression and action, and she succeeds in placing before her audiences vivid pictures—not mere sketches, but pictures full of detail—of the incidents she tells. Her only Arthurian story was quite a new one, and was entitled "King Arthur and the cave," and was not a local, but Welsh colour. It was most dramatically told, and a complete contrast to the whimsical atmosphere of "The earth is falling in," which was a variant of the old story of a lie started by someone and going as it goes its rounds. There was a moral to it, and to the story of "Hafz the stone cutter," and with regard to the latter she asked how many knew how that story would end. The majority declared that they did not, and no wonder, for it was quite unsuspected. "Jack the Dullard," by Hans Christian Andersen, and "The fisherman and his wife," by Grimm, and "The Proud Cook," from the Spanish, were three which caused a great deal of laughter, and, indeed, during the full hour occupied by Miss Shedlock, the audience, young and old, were entranced. In order to give Miss Shedlock a short rest between her stories, the children of the school, meeting together for the first time, sang folk songs from Somerset under the direction of Mr. W. H. Keridge, B.A., Mus. Bac. of Winchester College: "Oh, no, John," "I'm seventeen come Sunday," and "As I went walking through the meadows." As the close Mr. Helbert asked every present to say "Thank you" to Miss Shedlock, and this was done in the heartiest manner possible.

"THE HAPPINESS AND DUTY OF WORK."

In the evening there was a meeting for adults and ex-students of the school in the large hall, presided over by the Lady Laura Ridding, when the Hon. Lily Montagu, chairman of the National Association of Girls' Clubs and vice-president of the National Union of Women Workers, of which Lady Laura Ridding is an ex-president, gave an address on "The happiness of work."

THE DUTY OF WORK.

LADY LAURA RIDDING, in introducing the Hon. Lily Montagu, said she was the Hon. Mrs. Franklin's sister, and she had done a wonderful work, and she was sure she had found happiness in it, among their working girls of London. (Applause.) She had worked in these girls' clubs for many years, and had not only been a friend and sister to them, but a mother too. It was wonderful what she had done, and these clubs had grown and developed and new ones sprung up until they had a most splendid national federation of girls' clubs, of which she was proud to have something to do, and that was one of the many things which had floated off from the National Union of Women Workers. (Applause.) Reminding them of the subject on which Miss Montagu was going to speak, she said that work was a universal duty, and they must not lose sight of that other side—the duty of work. It was laid upon all of them that they should do service for the community in some way or other. When she was a girl Bishop Wilkinson used to remind his Eaton-square congregations that they really must not forget that God did not create them to be solely walking ladders and cellars, and she would like to add ball worshippers, whether they were the hockey, the foot, the cricket, the tennis, or the golf ball. That was not what they were born to be. People whose livelihood depended on their work had before them a very clear and necessary duty, and where they found joy in it she thought God had given them one of the most blessed faculties in that feeling of joy and the creative art or simply from the scrupulous, skilful, conscientious performance of it, but they, whose livelihood did not depend on their own exertions, had to remember that if this duty and universal service was true for them all, that fact of their being what people called independent did not absolve them from the duty of work. It lay before them. They were more in the position of people whose wages had been paid beforehand

higher selves, and when they lived in harmony with the great Peace outside themselves?

Rest is not quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the putting
Ourselves in the sphere.
'Tis the brook's motion
Clear without strife,
Flowing to ocean
After its life.

'Tis loving and serving
The highest and best;
'Tis onward, unswerving,
And that is true rest.

True rest was the feeling of being in harmony with the great peace outside themselves, and that rest was happiness. It was not rest without effort, but rest which came after effort. She quoted Mrs. Annie Besant, who remarked in "The Path of Perfection," that not in seeking pleasure, wealth, and honour, could permanent joy be found, but in the service of their fellow men. The noblest sign of the evolution of man was the waging of the social conscience amongst them, the recognition of social duty, of social responsibility; a proof of the coming of a new race that should have sympathy instead of indifference, co-operation instead of competition as its rule in the outer life of man. Dealing with the P.N.E.U. ideal, she said that children brought up under it found

HAPPINESS IN THE CONQUEST OF DIFFICULTIES.

and in self-reliance, and in it a healthy outlet for energy. Work did not give happiness unconditionally, for that depended largely upon the spirit in which they laboured; they must have faith in the sanctity of life, they must consecrate themselves as workers; they must have a great ideal before them, and small as they were, they must co-operate with God. The need for work came to them as part of their nature. "What are we born for," asked Carlyle, "save to expend every particle of strength that God has given us in doing the work for what we are set, and stand up to it, to the last breath of life to do our best." There was a progressive power among workers, because as they worked attainment became further and further removed. No worker was happy who was not self-satisfied. Work had to attack all the important elements in their being; they had to be trained to understand the vastness of their undertaking, and must know something of the eternal verities which lay beneath the work. They must not be afraid of responsibility. Responsibility, when they were fit to undertake it and had had some training, was more than privilege. They ought not to be afraid to take their share of the burden of the community after they had been trained. It was a sacred duty to care for the greatest good of the greatest number, and the greatest number were those who were to come after them, who would inherit from them the efforts they had put forward, and a few of the small results which it had been their privilege to attain. They must develop the ideals which they had inherited from their parents, and transfer them to those who came after them. There was no real distinction between paid and voluntary work in the spirit in which they were undertaken. Among unskilled workers there was a great deal of degradation, and as happiness which came to them when they had conceived themselves as part of a huge army of producers. The happy people in the world, said Rufus Jones, were not the people of large leisure, whose loins were ungirt, whose lamps were unlit, and who had no work to do except occasionally to

SHAKE THE BREAD-FRUIT TREE.

The happy people were toilers, consecrated to difficult tasks, absorbed in doing things, finding their lives by sinking them in the world's work and the world's problems. The street sweeper faced greater dangers than the sailor did, greater dangers than most soldiers were called upon to face. The dust in which he worked was laden with tuberculous germs, and with many other seeds of disease. Very many of these men went to work and did it in the dull and leaden fashion in which all drudgery was done, but every now and then there was a man among them as noble and as saintly as any Galahad pursuing his Holy Grail—one who saw the meanness of the work, the danger of it, and yet who did it with a fine touch of consecration that the city might be clean, and the little children in the streets might be safe. These street sweepers were called in New York "White Angels," and very often they were engaged in as divine service as the Gabriels, the Raphaels, or any other archangels, and they were often as consecrated as the mission-ary to the heathen, and as happy in their work. (Applause.) If they undertook paid work they must see that their standard was a high one. She was not speaking to those who were forced into the labour market by grim necessity. To them she would dwell on the spirit which animated work, responsibility, need for efficiency, possibility of consecration, duty to colleagues and community of the whole. The bigger the personality the better the work, and there was room for the larger personality in the tiniest groove. If she were speaking to the class driven by necessity she would speak with greater diffidence, for she knew their terrible difficulties, how boys and girls were tossed into certain careers because they were convenient, regardless of the child's powers or tastes; she had seen people sticking to the work they had learned because they saw no other opening, because other people were dependent on them, suppressing natural gifts of mind and heart, and legitimate longings to attain, because

MONEY MUST BE EARNED

week by week and the obligation must not be shirked even for an instant. Speaking to those differently placed, who were not driven by necessity, but by a desire to fulfil the responsibility of life and to develop all their powers, she advised them to do the work for which they were best fitted. She warned them to beware not to belong to the hated class known as the "pocket-money earners." If they only knew what pocket-money earners were thought of by the industrial classes they would not belong to them. She had known friends who had gone into this class of work being pulled down by people who were absolutely dependent upon work for their living. There was real shame and disgrace in doing that. If, however, they undertook voluntary work the standard must be high. Preparation was an absolute necessity. Efficiency must be ripe, and strict regularity must be observed, because those were the tests of their consciences. Unfortunately too great tolerance was shown to the inefficient voluntary worker, because people were so afraid to demand a great deal from her. But they were not going to be turned out of their work because they did it badly. She urged, however, that they must be very strict with themselves. The lecturer then proceeded to speak on the choice of work. If they

although they have had the misfortune to lose several of last year's players, their places are being filled by men who, it is hoped, will prove equally as efficient as their predecessors. In the evening, mainly owing to the generosity of Mr. Spearing (a vice-president of the club, who always takes a keen and active interest in the doings of the club) twenty of the members sat down to an excellent supper at the St. Cross parish rooms, Mr. E. H. S. Bligh (captain) presiding over those present in his own inimitable way. With frequent speeches and even more frequent songs of a varied and topical character the time passed by all too quickly in very pleasant harmony.

A TRAMP ABROAD.—Leslie Edward Wilson, the intrepid Australian walker, has generously given some of his experiences to various schools in Winchester this week. Experience is the best teacher, and the next best is learning from the experiences of others. In very clear and simple language he devoted his energy to describing his African adventures. He took his earnest listeners for a trip from Cape Town, through Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony and Transvaal, and Rhodesia, to the Victoria Falls. Among his most thrilling adventures he relates four chief ones—Meeting a tiger, a lion and lioness, and crocodile, forsaken by guides in the heart of Africa and waylaid by another faithful guide. Fortune and good sense brought him safely through, but black fever necessitated his leaving Africa. He has since toured the South of England, and his future programme is to tramp from the West of England to John O'Groats, returning by the East Coast route, then to Ireland, and later on the Continent. By that time he hopes to have completed 25,000 miles. His present mileage is nearly 15,000. His object is to write a book on his experiences.

A FINE AEROPLANE FLIGHT.—Those Wintonians lucky enough to be out of doors on Thursday afternoon were fortunate to witness a portion of the remarkable flight made by Mr. B. C. Hucks, on a Blériot aeroplane, from Weymouth to Hendon. Mr. Hucks passed over the city flying fairly high, about 4,300, and rapidly disappeared to the northwards. There were a large number of people in the Recreation Ground at the time, and all cricket and games were suspended until the aeroplane, a black dot against the fleecy clouds, gradually disappeared. The details of this remarkable flight are that Mr. B. C. Hucks, flying around the Fleet, started from Weymouth to the London Aerodrome. Leaving Weymouth at 3.20, he reached Hendon at 5.51, having covered the 142 miles in 105 minutes. Mr. Hucks is assistant to Mr. Grahame White.

THE MARKET HOTEL.—Mrs. Hickson and a party from Swanage numbering thirty have been staying at the Market Hotel during the week for the meetings of the Parents' National Educational Union.

A HOUSEHOLD BOON.—Eldred's Emollient Ointment, cooling, healing, soothing, cures cuts, burns, stings, scalds, eczema, chilblains, erysipelas, chapped hands, and all skin eruptions. Large jars, 1s. and 2s. 6d. Prepared only by Eldred and Inge, Chemists, Winchester. (Advt.)

Wednesday and Saturday, 18th, 7 to 8 p.m.; Winchester, every Thursday and Saturday, 11th and 25th, 3 to 6 p.m.; St. Mary Bourne, Mondays, 5.30 to 7.30 p.m.; Longparish, Fridays, 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. It is notified for information in future that only the men that have enlisted since riding drills finished last year will attend the above drills. Drills: Foot—Andover, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7.30 to 8.30 p.m.; Winchester, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7 to 8 p.m.; Longparish, Mondays and Fridays, 7.30 to 8.30 p.m.; St. Mary Bourne, Mondays, 7.30 to 8.30 p.m.

3. Lecture.—The Supply Instructor will give supply lectures at Andover on Thursdays, 16th and 30th inst. All N.C.O.'s and men of Supply Section are requested to attend; the N.C.O.'s of the Transport Sections are invited.

Company Inspection.—A company inspection will be held at Andover on Whit Monday, May 27th, all outlying sections will attend; service dress will be worn, drill order. Further details as to time and conveyances will be published in next week's orders.

Notice.—The Officer Commanding Company is presenting a silver cup to be competed for annually, to be presented to the section obtaining the highest aggregate of drills. The following will be the rules:—The company will be formed into three sections, as follows: Andover, Winchester, Longparish, and St. Mary Bourne. The one drill night only to count in each week, and week-end camps, also annual training, towards points for the cup. A voluntary night will be allotted to each section each week, and individuals at each section will be given prizes for best attendances. The voluntary nights will be as follows:—Andover, Fridays; Winchester, Tuesdays; Longparish, Mondays; St. Mary Bourne, Fridays.

KEITH HOLMAN,

Captain, Commanding Officer,

Headquarter Company, Wessex Division,
Transport and Supply Column.

WINCHESTER AND DISTRICT BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION.

District Commissioner—Major R. Byron, D.S.O.

WINCHESTER (WITHERS' OWN) TROOP.

Orders for the week ending 18th May, 1912.

Parades.—General parade on Thursday at 6.30 p.m., when Major McLoughlin will continue his lectures on First Aid. General parade on Tuesday for juniors (boys under 14), and on Thursday for seniors (boys 14 and over), at 8 p.m., under Sergt. Beeston, for Swedish drill; dress, light scouting order with shoes. Band practice on Tuesday at 7.30.

Carpentry Class.—Carpentry Class to be continued on Monday at 7.30; all members must be punctual. Payments for this class to be paid to S.M. H. C. Huntley.

Badges.—Examinations for badges will now be held throughout the summer months.

Signalling.—Signalling parade on Tuesday at 7 p.m. sharp.

Detail.—Monday—Scoutmaster, S.M. H. G. Croft; orderly officer, S.C. L. Wilkinson; patrol leader, K. Lamond; patrol, Otter. Tuesday—Scoutmaster, S.M. G. B. Carter; orderly officer, A.S.M. D. Anderson; patrol leader, P.L. Alexander; patrol, Lion. Wednesday—Scoutmaster, S.M. J. Beckett; orderly officer, S.C. G. Foster; patrol leader, P.L. B. Wroe; patrol, Hawk. Thursday—Scoutmaster, S.M. H. C. Huntley; orderly officer, A.S.M. N. Wilkinson; patrol leader, P.L. G. Stroud; patrol, Eagle. Friday—Scoutmaster, S.M. J. Beckett; orderly officer, S.C. G. Foster; patrol leader, P.L. B. Verrall; patrol, Fox.

Appointment.—S.M. H. C. Huntley has been appointed Adjutant, dating from May 1st, 1912.

Club Hours.—Club hours will in future be from 7 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

(Signed) H. C. HUNTLEY,

S.M. and Adjt.

with universal consent. It is perhaps too much to hope for, but the first step was to get one of the two great parties to take it up, because if they were going to wait for both parties to do so they would have to wait until the Greek Kalends. What he urged was that at their meetings their speakers should not be afraid to tell everybody that they should make their vote dependent upon the attitude of their member on this question of national service. Unless this was done and people were willing to do it they took no interest, and those who attended their meetings felt they were not doing anything real, but were only dealing with an abstract question, such as might be dealt with by a debating society. When the League was first started there was a considerable amount of opposition, and so long as that lasted the League meetings were interesting, because there was something to fight for, but opposition had now ceased, and no responsible statesman actively or really opposed the idea of compulsory service. All Lord Haldane and others said was that it was no use trying to get it, because the time was not ripe for it. So long as that sort of argument was presented there was nothing to fight against, and they could arouse no interest, but if they could make the question one for voters and candidates it would stimulate interest and lead to activity. He hoped those who were members of the Hampshire County Conservative and Unionist Association would attend a meeting to be held on the 26th June to support a resolution on the subject which was then to be brought forward.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with a great deal of what Major Travers Dixon had said, but he thought the pressure ought to come from the voters and not from the League, because if they adopted Major Travers Dixon's view the Unionist party was the one most likely to take it up, and if that were so they would not get any support from Trades Unions and other working class organisations. At the last League meeting in London there were something like sixty delegates from all parts of the country representing working men's organisations. Did they really think they would get that support if the League declared itself a part of the Unionist party? He did not think there was the slightest chance of it. It was a different thing, however, if individual voters chose to show, as they could in great numbers, at an election, that their vote depended on the attitude of the candidates on the subject. That was another thing altogether, and he maintained that the two things were quite different. One was a matter for the individual voter, and the other was a question of the League's policy, and they knew quite well that what was proposed by one party would be opposed by the other, and he therefore believed that the League's policy of keeping clear of party politics was the correct one.

Major TRAVERS DIXON explained that he was not urging that the League should join the Unionist party, but that the Unionist party should join the League. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN said he had nothing to urge against that. They knew quite well there was great apathy, which arose, he fully believed, from people not really understanding the risk the country were running in the present state

strength. In conclusion, he extended a hearty welcome to Major Woodham, who had been one of the finest officers in the battalion. (Applause.)

Major TOMPSON, in replying to the toast, said the officers did their duty, because it was their duty, and they needed no thanks. It was always a pleasure for them to work, because they were so well supported by the non-commissioned officers. He was quite sure that Major Naish was most loyally supported in this way. The section commanders had done extremely well. Since Major Naish took over the command of the company he had secured forty-eight recruits; and now that they had made a start in Winchester, he hoped they would never look back, and that in the course of the year they would be up to war establishment, exclusive of the band, machine gun, and all other specialists. (Applause.)

Major WOODHAM also responded, and mentioned that this was the thirtieth year in succession that he had had the honour of being present at that gathering. He had not forgotten that he served many years with A Company. He was glad to hear that they had obtained forty-eight recruits this year; and that A Company was well on its way to becoming what it was for many years, in their opinion, the best company in the best battalion in the old Volunteer service. (Applause.)

Major NAISH then proposed the toast of "The Mayor and Corporation," and expressed his gratitude to them for the great help they had rendered him during the past few months. He congratulated them upon the success of the efforts which they then made possible, for without their assistance he did not know what he should have done. Mr. Burniston was his right hand so far as help there was concerned, and he must also thank Major Woodham for his assistance. He asked the Mayor and Corporation—five of the city's Mayors had been in the battalion—to help him in the matter, as they felt that the City Company was one of the assets of the city. They wanted it to be the Winchester Company of the 4th Battalion, and if people would only take that view they would help men, who were joining in good numbers, to feel they were performing a very honourable service. He knew there were many calls upon the citizens, but no one need be ashamed to ask support for the Territorials and to do his utmost in that direction. Forty-eight recruits was not the whole of the good that had been done in Winchester, as seventy had been raised for Territorial purposes since the meeting called by the Mayor. He wanted flatly to contradict any impression that the employers were not with the Territorial Forces; that was quite a mistake. He had seen employers, who said they would make it possible for their men to join and attend camp, whilst Mr. Head, of the Gas Works, and Mr. Edmeades had both arranged for their men to attend. That was the spirit Winchester was showing. He thanked the non-commissioned officers for their loyal support, and added that it was a pleasure to come to the drills. In the resuscitation of the company—he did not use the word unkindly—it was necessary to make an effort, and by the kindness of the Mayor and Corporation the effort had been made, and the ball was once more on the bound. (Applause.)

and the silver bowl presented to him by the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, to his son; legacies to servants, and the residue of his property he leaves to his son.

Admiral EDWARD FIELD, of The Grove, Alverstoke, whose death took place on March 26th, bequeathed £100 each to the Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters, St. Margaret's, Isleworth, the Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphan Schools and Female Orphan Home, Portsmouth, and Royal Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital, Landport; £3,000 in trust for his nephew Edward Percy Field; £3,000 to his niece Katherine Haig, wife of General Haig; £500 to his niece Gertrude Toovey; £3,000 to his niece Isabel Mackie; £1,000 to his niece Alice Field; £4,000 to his nephew Colonel John Newman Walker; £3,000 each to his nephews William Gibbon Walker, Joseph Edward Walker, and Henry Faure Walker; £4,000 to his nephew Thomas Philip Walker; £1,000 each to his great-nephews Alan John Field and Cyril Field; £3,000 to his nephew the Rev. Claud Field; £500 each to John Archibald Field, Eric Field, and Dr. William Field; £2,000 to his nephew Edward Field; £500 each to Hugh Walker, George Mackie, and Edward Mackie, Edward L. Macmurdo, and Gilbert Cecil Macmurdo; and many smaller legacies to relatives and servants. The residue is to be divided among his nephews and nieces Katherine Haig, Isabel Mackie, John Newman Walker, William Gibbon Walker, Joseph Edward Walker, Thomas Philip Walker, Henry Faure Walker, Alice Field, Edward Field, and Claud Field. The estate is valued at £85,136, with net personalty £71,421.

Captain EDWARD MOSTYN WOODHOUSE, of St. John's Wood-road, and formerly of the Rifle Brigade, who died on the 4th of April last, left estate of the gross value of £69,767, of which the net personalty has been sworn at £69,099.

ROYAL HANTS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

AMBULANCE TELEPHONE: 56. TELEGRAMS: LIVERY.

In-Patients admitted.....	19	Out-Patients admitted.....	19
In-Patients discharged.....	20	Out-Patients discharged.....	20
Number in the House.....	54	Number on the books.....	64
Emergencies.....	3	Accidents.....	1

Physician for the week commencing Wednesday, May 13th Dr. Bodington.

Surgeon for the week.—Mr. Godwin.

Ophthalmic Surgeon.—Wednesday, 2.30.

Dental Surgeon.—Wednesday, 12; Saturday, 9.—Mr. Balding.

N.B.—All letters of Admission, except those for use in the Dental Department, must be signed by a Medical Practitioner. All communications regarding the admission of Patients must be addressed to the Secretary.

New subscribers.—Madame de Lafont, £2. 2s.; Mrs. Moorsom, £2. 2s.

Donations.—Mr. F. Haynes, £1. 1s.; Mr. and Mrs. Coombes, 5s.; Profit on Social Evenings at Ampfield, £1. 10s. 10d.

Gifts.—Mrs. Mackay, Shawford Close, to purchase a water bed, £5; Mrs. Fraser, old linen; Master Bostock, children's book; Mrs. G. F. Andrewes, children's garments; Lady Floyd, garments and shoes; Miss Pycroft, underclothing; Mrs. Dugdale, books; Mrs. Parr Jones and Dursley Reading Room, papers; Mrs. Stabbs and Mrs. Furler Smith, magazines; Mrs. Ashdown, tin Benger's Food.

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for the first time with their fellows, who belong to the great school of 1,500 scholars spread not only all over the United Kingdom, but all over the world. For the first time an exhibition of handicrafts, brush drawings, sketches, nature note books, history charts, etc., has been got together, and it must have proved of the deepest interest to parents to linger over the work which little hands have done and little brains accomplished under the direction of Miss Charlotte Mason, working from her home at the Home of Education, Ambleside. Miss Mason is no longer able to take part in the organisation of these conferences, excepting to give direction and helpful suggestion, and the brunt of the work has therefore fallen upon the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, the hon. organising secretary of the Union, and upon Miss Ellen A. Parish, the general and organising secretary. Both have shown marvellous methods and aptitude for organisation, and they are to be congratulated on having carried out the whole of the manifold details connected with the conference without a hitch. They have been assisted by the following special committee:—Mrs. Beecheno, Lady Campbell, the Hon. Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Worthington Evans, Miss Fauce, Mrs. Fort, the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Howard Glover, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Clement Parsons, Mrs. Percival Pott, Mrs. Walter Rea, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Percy Simpson, Miss Helen Webb, M.B. (Lond.), and Miss Wix. The presidents of the Union are the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, and the vice-presidents include the Archbishop of Canterbury and many leading divines and educationalists. The founder's portrait occupied a place of honour at the Guildhall this week, and her spirit pervaded the whole gathering. Generally speaking the weather was fine, but on Tuesday rain interfered with the outdoor arrangements, which had to be postponed. It is agreed on all hands that the Winchester gathering will live in the annals of the Union as among the most interesting—if not the most interesting—that has been held.

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SPECIAL FOR WINTER.
D.B. OVERCOATS from 25/-
Ready for Immediate Wear.

Business Suits from 35/- Trousers
from 10/6.

Ties, Collars, Gloves, Flannel Shirts,
& Underclothing.

RIDING BREECHES, HATS & CAPS

will to overcome his temper, but though he may long (as children pathetically do) to "be good again," he is no longer capable of the effort. Give his will a rest, change the current of his ideas, anything will do—a message to the top of the house, or the end of the garden, a sudden call to notice something that will interest or entertain him—and the break has been made. Presently the child finds it quite simple and natural to yield the obedience or perform the task, which a moment before seemed impossible. This is not being overcome by the child, but teaching him to overcome himself. The principle of resting the will is as legitimate and as scientifically sound as is the pause made in the physical effort, in order to gain added power and fresh energy. We all recognise the truth of this principle when it is put before us, but we do not always think of it spontaneously, nor in such a way as to apply it to our needs. In this way, as in so many others, the Parents' Union helps us. It gives us admirable efficacious methods, and shows us the underlying principles from which they spring. I have done no more than touch on one or two points of Miss Mason's educational philosophy, partly because, true to our P.N.E.U. tenets, I want to send you to the living book, to the Home Education Series, and not to offer you instead a second-hand summary, dry and lifeless as summaries inevitably are. But what I can give you at first hand is my experience of the help which this Union gives to the young mother. I hope that there are many such among this audience, and that if already members they may gain from this conference reason for the faith that is in them, as well as new help and encouragement, while to non-members I say "Join this Union." You will find it of immeasurable help and comfort to you.

PARENTAL LOVE AND INSTINCT

are God-given, and nothing can replace them, but they can be, they need to be, guided and instructed. In every other department of life nowadays the need of training is recognised. Why should the unfortunate parent alone have none? The young mother, intensely anxious to do the very best for her child, is distracted by conflicting counsels; she longs to know how to supervise intelligently in nursery and schoolroom what methods are best to employ and why. In her very anxiety she often tries first one way, then another, yet consistent dealing is more important for a child than for any other creature. The P.U. offers her no nostrums, no ready-made maxims, but it helps her to learn and to know, it guides her to methods which rest on sound principles, and which time and experience have proved. She learns what to read in order to fit herself for her task of first and most important educator, she gets the opportunities for studying educational problems and of hearing or reading the words of the greatest experts in each department of the subject that so intimately concerns her. In this way her judgment is formed, she learns to discriminate and choose, and by being in touch with educational matters she understands something of what her children's teachers are aiming at, and is better able to co-operate with them, as parents of this Union have done and do with headmasters and headmistresses, to the great gain of both parties.

amoulaters, have you not? (Loud laughter.) "Oh, I see," he corrected himself, "motor cars; very forward and modern of you. Oh, not a motor-car—an aeroplane? That accounts for it. I never looked up. Always look up—that's a golden rule. What a train of aeroplanes there must have been to bring you here." In this strain he continued for a short time, and asked the children who had never heard Miss Shedlock tell a story to hold up their hands. A forest of hands went up, and Mr. Helbert then declared "Well, you're lucky." The double-edged meaning of such a remark brought forth a peal of laughter, and summoning a blush to his cheeks, Mr. Helbert averred that Miss Shedlock would be the last person in the world to be rude to; what he meant, he explained, was that they were lucky not to have heard her yet, because one of the greatest treats in their lives was in store for them.

The Hon. Mrs. FRANKLIN interposed for a brief moment to give out notices, and in the course of her remarks she asked whether it was not wonderful, after thinking about Winchester and nothing but Winchester all this term, and longing for the day to come, here they were in it, and on a lovely day. She used the words of welcome which their great friend, Izaak Walton, who died in Winchester after a life of ninety years, used. They wanted his spirit—the spirit of thankfulness, and contentment, and joy. In the words of Walton she said "I'll tell you, scholar, I have heard a great divine say that God has two dwellings, one in heaven and the other in a meek and thankful heart, which Almighty God grant to me and to my honest scholar, and so you are welcome." But they had a nearer and dearer friend than Walton, or any of the great ones of Winchester, and that was the founder of the school. Twenty-one years ago she started that school because she wanted to give the children the best she knew, and wanted to hand on to them what she had in her heart. There were 1,500 children in the school and she knew them all, for she looked at each one's examination paper twice a year and wrote her criticism on it, and she felt she knew and loved them, and that being so she had sent a lovely message to each one which she hoped they would keep in their hearts by reading and re-reading it. Mrs. Franklin then read the following

MESSAGE FROM MISS MASON:

I have been wondering which you will enjoy most, placing all the old-time people you have read of in the old city and Cathedral, seeing the things you know about, finding out and hearing of many new and interesting things, or seeing your school-fellows in the Parents' Union School: I think the last will be the most perfectly delightful; it must be very nice to meet other boys and girls who are "friends" with Gilbert White, who love and blame Sir Launcelot, who have followed that patriot King, Alfred the Great, meaning to do something for our England themselves; some of you have even read the King's words in the "Cura Pastoralis" and in "Boethius." Some readers, I hear, think "The Warden" a man of fine courage, and everyone, I know, has found in Sir Galahad the hero after his own heart, and longs for that vision which is for us also.

You will like to talk over that great lover of boys, William of Wykeham, and to wonder whether Miss Austen really meant that the friendship between "Emma" and "Miss Smith" was a nice friendship,

for the services they had to render to the community. (Applause.) Think of the wages God gave them—the wages of competency, of comfort, of riches, of education, of a happy, congenial environment, of foreign travels, of sonally to so many of them there, the gift of youth, and health, and strength, and joy of life and beauty, and social power and magnetic influence, and the great gifts of wisdom, and judgment, and idealism, and enthusiasm. Think what it meant. She called them wages, the wonderful, terrible gifts that God had lavished upon them. Surely He had only given them to them for the service of people who had not got them. That was how they had to think of their gifts. She asked them to remember, in the parable of the talents, the crushing condemnation that was pronounced upon the owner of the one talent. He was called "Thou slothful and wicked servant," not that he lost it or let someone steal it, but he kept it in surety and safety to himself, whereas it was only given to him for trading, for increase, for the use of the community, and that was what they had to think of; their gifts were for that, and if they took that parable as their guide, and to remember that the sin of not putting it out for the use of the community was one so immeasurable, such a loss to the community, that it could only be punished by stripping and poverty, and banishment to outer darkness, with a gnashing of teeth. Let them think of their gifts as meant for the service of the community; their work was to be given to them, and let them remember that if they were not used in that way and keep them to themselves they deteriorated and suffered, like a piano not played upon; it got ill and husky, and gifts put out for use increased and grew in value more and more. They must find out for themselves where their work lay. It might be in their homes, their village, or town, or in a bigger range, but they must remember that somewhere God was asking it of them. Somewhere there was a place which needed their personal service, to feel the work that God had put upon them as mortals of making their corner of the world not the worst, but a little better for their living in it. If they had not thought of this she would end by reminding them of the words of the great philosopher, James Hinton, who said "You women have been living too long in a dreamland, but dare to live in this disordered world of God's, and it will work out the better goodness in you than any dreamland of your own." (Applause.)

WORK AND ITS HAPPINESS.

The Hon. LILY MONTAGU, in the course of her paper, said it was a privilege to her to address those who had gone through a few years of preparation, and who were now considering how best to use the supreme gift of life; whether they were considering the problem for themselves, or whether they were seeking to guide those whom they loved deeply and whom they had tried to educate by the best methods known to them, being conscious of the possibilities which "being alive" entailed, with the desire that happiness should belong to life. There was something divine in every human life. Need they, then, quarrel, with their own nature? Need they worry because they got happiness when they gratified their

were convinced of the need for work and that it gave peace and happiness, and if it taxed their highest powers and was animated by a spirit of consecration, they would have some guide in their choice. If the spirit were right the value of the different kinds of service could not be estimated. It was a matter between them and their conscience. She could conceive a girl spending her time in embroidery or book-binding, and serving God more truly than if she laboured night and day in mean streets while not feeling the vocation for this work. The test was: Could they do their work well; did they respect the humanity of every being they met? When they once admitted the oneness of life and the obligations they owed to the Master of it, they would not be able to live aimlessly. She recommended

DEFINITE WORK FOR EVERY GIRL

and woman. They would serve husband and family all the better because they brought to them a mind capable of consecration and a heart inspired with enthusiasm. The happiest homes were those in which both mother and father regarded them as the temple from which the State could be served. Absence of any definite object in life rusted one; energy turned inwards, and they became hysterical. What was wanted was work and not rest cures. Self-found happiness in social work in general, and in club work in particular. But they must not attempt it unless they wanted to. There was research work to do if they were intellectual; there was technical work if they were skilful with their hands; there was horticultural work if they liked open-air work; there was the world of art for them to enter if they felt they had the key; and there was cookery, laundry, scrubbing if their souls responded to the domestic arts, and any of these, if done well, would bring happiness. If social work was to bring happiness what must be its characteristics? She would assume that they undertook it because they found there a vocation, and because they were animated with a deep and reverent feeling of responsibility. There must be no arbitrary domineering; they wanted to make life better for their neighbour; his emotions, hopes, and aims were as much as theirs, and he valued his self-respect as much as they did. If they came from houses in which as children they were the friends of children of the working classes, they would have no difficulty in conceiving the oneness of the State before even they began social work. She deprecated the degradation of the word "charity"; however keen they were for a cause, let them not degrade it by doing anything they would be ashamed of in other relations of life. People's consciences did get twisted while they were

BEGGING FOR THEIR PET "CHARITY";

any method would do so long as money was raised. If they juggled with truth and honesty were they not acting in an irresponsible manner? If they lowered these ideals, even in the holy name of charity, would not the harm outweigh the good? Miss Montagu addressed herself to preparation for club work, which consisted of intellectual training, economics, preventive work, assisting the poor by trying to destroy the cause of pauperism, brightness, and love. Work among girls and women was particularly satisfying. She sketched the whole of

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